

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th May 1912.

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## LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 11th May 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	<b>BENGALI.</b>				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanal Lal Das ; Hindu, Karmokar ; age 25 years ...	500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years ; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years ; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitalshi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	602
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitalshi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years ...	350
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ( Do. ) ...	Do. ...	Dehendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	960
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat ( Do. ) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	850
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kabeira Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	80
17	"Dacca Praks" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	800
18	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
19	"Faridpur Hitalshini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years ...	400
20	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
21	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	183
22	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
23	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakham Ganesh Deushkar	20,000 to 30,000
24	"Islam Babi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
25	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
26	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
27	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	930
28	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Biweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	500
29	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 68 years ...	400
30	"Khulnavaasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	350



No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	<b>BENGALI—concl'd.</b>				
31	"Malda Samachar"	Malda ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ... ..	440
32	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ... ..	Do. ... ..	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ... ..	About 500
33	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore ... ..	Do. ... ..	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 36 years ... ..	300
34	"Medini Bandhab"	Midnapore ... ..	Do. ... ..	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years ... ..	600
35	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura ... ..	Do. ... ..	Hem Sasi Som, Kayastha, age 57 years ... ..	150
36	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ... ..	Do. ... ..	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque ... ..	4,000 to 5,000
37	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ... ..	Do. ... ..	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
38	"Murahidabad Hitaishi."	Saidabad ... ..	Do. ... ..	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years ... ..	162
39	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ... ..	Daily ... ..	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee ... ..	1,500 to 3,000
40	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years ... ..	502
41	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali ... ..	Do. ... ..	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha ... ..	200
42	"Nihar" ...	Contai ... ..	Do. ... ..	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years ... ..	300
43	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ... ..	Do. ... ..	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years ... ..	500
44	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ... ..	Do. ... ..	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years ... ..	300
45	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna ... ..	Do. ... ..	Basanta Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 39 years.	100
46	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera ... ..	Fortnightly ... ..	Munshi Muhammad Ali Meen, Musalman, age 53 years ... ..	200
47	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goals, age 41 years.	618
48	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampur ... ..	Do. ... ..	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years ... ..	505
49	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ... ..	Do. ... ..	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ... ..	About 700
50	"Rajshakti" ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years ... ..	110
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ... ..	Do. ... ..	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years ... ..	500
52	"Rangpur Durpan"	Rangpur (Shotmari)	Do. ... ..	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 52 years ... ..	200
53	"Rangpur Dikprakash"	Ditto ditto ... ..	Do. ... ..	Hara Sarkar Meitra, Brahmin, age 66 years ... ..	300
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ... ..	Do. ... ..	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years ... ..	500 to 800
55	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ... ..	Do. ... ..	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years ... ..	500
56	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ... ..	Do. ... ..	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
57	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong ... ..	Do. ... ..	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 57 years ... ..	300
58	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur ... ..	Fortnightly ... ..	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ... ..	200
59	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years ... ..	25,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto ... ..	Do. ... ..	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
61	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca ... ..	Do. ... ..	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ... ..	.....
62	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla ... ..	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
63	"Tippera Hitaishi"	Tippera ... ..	Do. ... ..	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 23 years ... ..	700
64	"Vartabaha" ...	Ranaghat ... ..	Do. ... ..	Girija Nath Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years ... ..	500 to 600
65	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca ... ..	Do. ... ..	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L.; Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	12,000



No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>HINDI.</b>					
66	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly	.....	.....
67	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi	About 4,000
68	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily	.....	.....
69	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad Bania	400
70	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Akhauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Prasad Sarma.	700
71	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
72	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years	6,500
73	"Hitvarta"	Do.	Do.	Babu Rao Paradkar ; Mahratia, Brahmin ; age 30 years	3,000 to 4,000
74	"Lakshmi"	Gaya	Monthly	Mahadeo Prasad, age 38 years	200
75	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly	R. K. Tebriwalla ; Hindu, Agarwalla ; age 41 years	500
76	"Siksha"	Bankipore	Do.	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin	200
77	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhanga	Do.	Pandit Joganand Kumar	600
78	"Satya Sanatan Dharma."	Calcutta	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji ; Hindu, Vaisya ; age 47 years	500
79	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin	400
<b>URDU.</b>					
80	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years	500
81	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 42 years	1,000
82	"Durbar Gazette"	Ditto	Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan	1,000
83	"Star of India"	Arrah	Weekly	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years	657
<b>PERSIAN.</b>					
84	"Hablul Matin"	Calcutta	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years	1,000
<b>URIYA.</b>					
85	"Garjatbasini"	Talchar State	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years	In Orissa.
86	"Sambalpur Hitashini."	Deoghar	Do.	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years	Do.
8	"Samvad Vaheka"	Balasore	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years	400
88	"Uriya and Navasamvad."	Balasore	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen ; Hindu, Tamil ; age 50 years	450
8	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do.	Hrisikesh Pandey Kaviraj	500
9	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	Do.	Gouri Sankar Ray	1,200

## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st May 1912.*

No.	Name of Publication,	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor,	Circulation
1	"Sarba Hitaishi" ...	Bankipur ...	Daily ...	Mahabir Prasad, (caste and age not known).	Not known

No. 38 "Murshidabad Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 162 to 209.



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

In reply to a letter from the merchants of Fars, asking the opinion of the spiritual leaders regarding their dealing in foreign goods, seeing that both the English and the Russians were advancing into and usurping the country, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th May publishes the letters of the spiritual leader Ayatullah Ibrahim-us-Sharif directing the boycott of both Russian and English goods, disposal of such of them as are in stock, obtaining supply of future demands either locally or from neutral countries, and excommunication of persons who have their dealings with the English.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 13th, 1912.*

It also reproduces two letters from other spiritual leaders ordering the merchants to renew their dealing with the English merchants from the 1st of Rabi-ul-awal 1330 A.H., in consideration of the fact that the authorities of the Persian Government promise that the English soldiers would evacuate Shiraz and Bushire, and that the English Government would remain friendly towards Persia. The paper also reproduces the telegrams of the Foreign Minister and other authorities of the Government requesting the spiritual leaders to revoke their order directing the boycott of English goods, since the English Government promises to withdraw their soldiers and retain friendly relation with Persia in future.

2. Addressing the Prophet, His son-in-law Caliph Ali and His daughter, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th May consoles them, and says that the sad tidings of the incident of the bombardment of the holy tomb of Imam Reza, though suppressed by Reuter, have been received in detail by *Hablul Matin* and other papers. The Russians have been guilty of such meanness as would make them detestable and odious, not only in the eyes of the Muhammadans, but also in the eyes of all persons who have a feeling of humanity in them.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 13th, 1912.*

The Muhammadans have often received blows from aliens, for instance, the Spaniards, but the present Russian tyranny is hundred times more painful than the tragic scenes in Spain, for in spite of the efforts of the Spaniards to wipe out all Islamic relics from Spain, there are still many old Islamic buildings in that country. On account of the inhuman atrocities in Meshed the civilized world has now lost all faith in the Russian civilization. The Russians have already completed the list of their tyrannical and cruel deeds, perpetrated perhaps to regain the prestige they had lost by their defeat at the hands of Japan. This sacrilege has cast a stain not only on the King of Russia, but on the Russians as a nation and those who claimed European civilization.

The shrine at Meshed is held in reverence by the whole of Moslemdom, including Shias and Sunnis, and next to the tomb of the holy Prophet himself. The object of the Russians by this act of sacrilege was to exasperate not only the Persians but the Muhammadans of India and other countries as well against the Christian world. In this Russia is helped by her friend Italy.

Indeed, it is on account of the patience and silence of the Persians that the religious leaders and pious men are being sent to the gallows like thieves. Cruelties like the above were perpetrated solely with the object of exciting the Persians, so that they may rise against the Christians in the name of religion, and thus afford the Russians to gain their long cherished object; but in this they have not been successful, since their violence has made the enmity of the Persians for them more bitter. The Muhammadans, though enjoined to take eye for eye and head for head, acted according to the precepts of the Bible to turn the other cheek when the first is smitten, in the matter of Tabrez, Gilan and Khorassan.

If the Moslemdom and the civilized world do not punish Russia for her misdeeds, the day is not far off when, God forbid, the maxim-gun and the cannon balls would be directed towards the holy tomb of the Prophet and the Kaaba.



The Muhammadan conquerors of the holy city of Jerusalem had prohibited the Muslims from saying their prayer in the holy shrine of that place, fearing that they might some day claim it as their own; but now, in spite of their claims to civilization, the Europeans are dealing with the Islamic shrines in a way which even a barbarous people would be ashamed to do. The English Government should know that the incident of Meshed has produced such a great effect on the hearts of the Musalmans that mere official correspondence would not be enough to make up for the wrong done. Though they may henceforth determine to give up their friendship with Russia, they cannot atone for the mischief already committed as a consequence of that friendship. Even the *London Times*, which always supported Russia, could not keep patience over the Khorassan incidents, and now wishes to appease the Muhammadans by fair words. The Foreign Office has also issued a similar official letter to pacify the Muhammadans, but mere words cannot efface the effect produced by such misdeeds. The mere scratching of a pen is no answer to the thundering of a gun.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 13th, 1912.

3. Referring to the incidents of Meshed, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th May says that the Russians are always following their old policy in Persia. They are ready to do anything and everything for gaining their object. Having neither faith in Islam nor any respect for the Muhammadan places of worship, the Russians are not to blame for what they have done. All that they can be charged with is acting against the canons of civilization, and having no respect or regard for a place which is held sacred by four hundred millions of Muhammadans. The English who profess to respect sacred places of other people, are helping the Russians by their silence. Though the real offenders are the Russian soldiers, yet if looked deeply it would appear that they would not have acted in this outrageous manner without the consent of the English.

But the real blame lies with the Persian Government which did not despatch any Military force to check the mischief which was being committed by the Russian Consul-General in Khorassan during the past three months on the arrival of Russian troops there. History will soon throw light on the political tricks played by those in power, simply to secure selfish ends. The enemies of Islam used to say that the Muhammadans sacrificed everything for religion, but they will now see that the Muhammadans can give up even Islam for the sake of trifles. The article concludes with an appeal to the last Imam to appear with his sword of truth and annihilate the aggressive sinners—the enemies of both the religion and the Government—for the sacrilege in which they surpassed even Bakht-Nazar and Chengiz Khan.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 13th, 1912.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th May publishes a detailed account, subscribed by its special correspondent, of the incident of Meshed, how the town and the sacred buildings were bombarded, how innocent people were massacred by the Russian soldiers and Cossacks even in the mosques, and how the precious and holy relics of the Madrash and other sacred buildings were robbed by the Russian soldiers.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 13th, 1912.

5. Giving a detailed account of the Russian tyranny in Tabrez, Gilan, Azarbijan and Meshed, the inhabitants of Meshed, addressing the Muhammadans all over the world, through the columns of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 10th May, enquire if they would still remain silent. The Prophet, the book (the *Koran*), the religion (Islam) and the *Kaaba* being common to the whole Moslem world, the Musalmans should not look upon Imam Musa Reza as being the leader of the Persians alone. They should carefully note while Christians (Italians) are trying to appropriate Tripoli and other Turkish territories, the Russians are possessing themselves of Turkistan, Kafkaz, Merve, Bokhara and even the holy sepulchre of Meshed. The people of Meshed would like to know what explanation the Muhammadans will give to the Prophet on the day of judgment, and they point out the necessity of the Muhammadans uniting together and taking up an oath to put an end to the tyranny of the infidels.



6. Referring to a telegram received about the mismanagement of Khorassan, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th May says that the spirit of revolution has entered this part of the country also, and that a good pretext for intervention would soon be afforded to the southern neighbours. The South would be soon ablaze like the North.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 13th, 1912.*

7. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th May publishes a letter of a Shiraz correspondent who says that, when the Indian army landed in the country, some of the traitors went so far as to supply them with food and other necessary things. The only person who raised his voice against the foreigners was the spiritual leader Ayatullah Aga Mirza Mahellati, who in spite of being unsupported by the Government, passed orders for the boycott of foreign goods. But the inexperienced authorities of the Persian Government, by means of repeated telegrams, obliged the said Ayatulla to cancel his orders. The real cause of the ruin of the country may well be understood. If such be the authorities and the ministers of the Persian Government, we must bid adieu to Persia and to Islam.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 13th, 1912.*

9. Referring to a letter of the Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in which he says that the Amir of Kabul has proclaimed a *Jehad* against the Khost tribes. *Jehad* against the residents of the Khost Valley, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th May says that Mangals, Jadrans and Jajis residing there are the descendants of the Hindus whom the late Amir wanted to convert to Muhammadanism, but desisted from doing so on a warning from Lord Dufferin, the then Governor-General of India; but now it appears Lord Hardinge is not likely to intercede in their behalf.

*DAILY  
BHARAT MITRA  
May 17th, 1912.*

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

9. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May writes that the Bengali public have long been expecting the abolition, or at least a reduction, of the Criminal Investigation Department. At first the papers said it was to be abolished, and later they said it was only to be reduced. Now, however, comes a statement that Sir Frederick Halliday has put forward proposals for the reform and strengthening of this Detective department for Calcutta. Thus it appears that, all newspaper agitation and all opinions expressed in the Viceroy's Legislative Council by non-official members notwithstanding, this department will continue in the future, increasing rather than decreasing.

*HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.*

10. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th May draws the attention of the authorities to the Magistrate's remarks in a case lately disposed of wherein Dikshit Ram, constable of Badla police-station, in the Kishorganj Subdivision of the Mymensingh district, and another were convicted under section 342, Indian Penal Code. These remarks were: "A worse case of wrongful confinement could not be conceived."

*BANGAVASI,  
May 18th, 1912.*

11. Referring to the case in which Manindra Nath Majumdar, son of Babu Indu Bhusan Majumdar, pleader, Khulna, was arrested and locked up in *hajat* by the Khulna Police on a false charge of drunkenness, and in connection with which the District Superintendent of Police subsequently wrote to Indu Babu that he would adequately punish the offending policemen, the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 18th May says:—

*KHULNAVASI,  
May 18th, 1912.*

The District Superintendent has let off the policemen simply with a warning. A mountain has given birth to a mole! Surely warning is not sufficient punishment for the trouble and humiliation which they caused to the innocent young student. The attention of Mr. Hughes-Buller is drawn to the matter.



HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.

12. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May quotes, from *Surama*, the story of a young Kayastha widow of Burdwan enticed by coolie *arkatis* into Sylhet and subsequently rescued by the good offices of Mr. Black, a Tea-planter of the Kum-bhirgram plantation, and remarks:—

Mr. Black deserves the thanks of all Indians. It is because there are Englishmen like him in India yet, that the prestige of the English name still stands so high. Let steps be taken by the police to punish the men and women guilty of effecting this enticement specially, and the licensed *arkati* who was most to blame.

SANJIVANI,  
May 16th, 1912.

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th May complains that recently on the day on which Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Ismail Shirazi, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for seditious writing, was released from the Presidency Jail, he was so doggedly shadowed by detectives as to be compelled to leave Calcutta on that very day much against his will. The Maulvi is a respectable and educated man, and it was not for any heinous crime such as theft, dacoity, murder or attempt to wage war against the King that he suffered imprisonment. Why then was he persecuted by detectives? And we believe that he will be similarly persecuted at his native place, Sirajganj, also. Will not Lord Carmichael check such persecution by the police?

SANJIVANI,  
May 9th, 1912.

14. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th May has a letter making the following complaint:—

"An inquiry necessary."

At midnight on the 15th April last, a police constable accompanied by some chaukidars went to Kethudi village (Ramganj thana, Noakhali) and called up Ananda Chakravarty. It was raining at the time. Ananda was requested to proceed immediately to Ramganj thana, where the Superintendent of Police, it was said, was waiting for him. Ananda pleaded that he was too ill to go out during such inclement weather and wanted to go next morning. But no refusal was taken by the constable. So Ananda went to Ramganj thana and there found no Superintendent of Police but merely Daroga Mathur Chakravarti of Sudharam, who said to Ananda that he must proceed to Noakhali forthwith, as he was a witness on behalf of the Crown in the Champalli dacoity case. Ananda offered security, but the Daroga would not take it. So he had to go to Noakhali. Will not this complaint be inquired into at once? Has a constable authority to force a man of the most respectable caste out of his house at midnight when he is ill and the weather is inclement and take him to thana simply because he is to be a witness. He is no political agitator. Why should he then be harassed?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

TIPPERAH GUIDE,  
May 14th, 1912.

15. Referring to the decisions in the two Chandpur female outrage cases, the *Tipperah Guide* [Comilla] of the 14th May writes as follows in English:—

Both the decisions are lawfully disappointing to the public—particularly the latter one by a Magistrate who is himself an Indian. We understand that the attention of the authorities has already been attracted to the Chandpur case; may we not hope that the District Magistrate will kindly see his way to prefer an appeal against the order of acquittal in the Comilla case, under section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or see that the recommendations of Mr. Roy regarding the departmental punishment of the accused be given effect to forthwith?

SANJIVANI,  
May 16th, 1912.

16. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th May draws the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the case in which Mr. Sankey, the Assistant Commissioner of Karimganj, has punished five tea-garden coolies under the following circumstances:—

The complainant was Mr. Lamb, a tea-garden manager, and the charge was that of being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. Lamb sat by the side of Mr. Sankey in court and said that one morning the accused coolies had



refused to work, and that on his asking them to go to work one of them named Upriya, had raised a *kodali* to strike him and the others had advanced to help the assailant. The accused coolies deposed that they had not made any effort to assault Mr. Lamb, that they had refused to work on account of non-receipt of wages, that Mr. Lamb had pushed the wife of Upriya along with others in order to get them to work, and that Upriya had become angry at this and asked Mr. Lamb why he pushed his wife. Mr. Lamb told the court that he had not pushed any of the coolies, but that it was true that they had not received their legal wages. He also admitted that after this incident 200 coolies had left the garden, and that the first information had been lodged only after these were brought back by a Sub-Inspector of Police.

17. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 22nd May supports the request of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court, and suggests that it should be so extended as to cover the whole area of the Calcutta Corporation.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
May 22nd, 1912.

Extension of High Court jurisdiction.

18. Referring to the next meeting of the trustees of the Sogra Waqf Estate in Behar to be held on the 26th instant, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 17th May asks if the members will question at the meeting the propriety of the appointment of a European manager, and if there is not even a single Muhammadan among six crores in India who has zeal enough to save the new Islamic Waqf from being the source of maintenance of a European manager.

STAR OF INDIA,  
May 17th, 1912.

Bihar Waqf Estate.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May suggests that, in Bengal, jurors should be paid by Government for light refreshments taken by them while on duty. In Court precincts such refreshments are always sold at famine rates. In Calcutta, jurors who are local men are not paid carriage hire, but in Allahabad they are allowed this concession during the hot months. Why should not this be done in Calcutta?

HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.

20. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 18th May also recommends that the privileges enjoyed by jurors at Allahabad should be extended to those in Calcutta.

KHULNAVASI,  
May 18th, 1912.

*Ibid.*

#### (c)—Jails.

21. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th May asks the Government to announce whether the rumour that Indubhusan Ray, one of the persons sentenced to transportation in the Alipur Bomb case, has committed suicide in the Andamans, is true or not. A few weeks ago the *Bengalee* published a heart-rending account of the inhuman treatment to which it is alleged the bomb case prisoners are subjected in the Andamans. An enquiry has become necessary into the matter.

SANJIVANI  
May 16th, 1912.

An alleged case of suicide in the Andamans.

#### (a)—Education.

22. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May writes that Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, in his new office of Assistant Director of Public Instruction, has facilitated an extended sale of his books. Indeed, he came to know quite well that this post could be made serviceable in promoting the sale of his books, on the previous occasions he officiated in this capacity. Hitherto Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, of course, had felt bound to select certain of Ishan Babu's books, in order to curry favour with him. But this could not promote the sale of all his books, the text-books for middle and primary schools being selected by the Director of Public Instruction's office. It was the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, personally, who used to select these text-books after consultation with experts. This explains why Ishan Babu has been so eager and active about getting this post. While holding th

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,  
May 17th, 1912.

Allegation against Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, M.A.



post of Additional Assistant Director of Public Instruction for some time, he found opportunities to get almost all his works selected as text-books. Influenced by the same inducement, he has sought again to be posted to the office of the Director of Public Instruction. But he finds himself thwarted this time by an unexpected difficulty—for from next year text-books for middle and primary schools are to be selected, not by the Director of Public Instruction's office, but by each Divisional Inspector of Schools. Ishan Babu, therefore, now finds that in his present post he will not find the way easy for an extended sale of his books. He is accordingly trying to secure one of the Additional Inspectorships of Schools. We trust Government will stand in his way. With Ishan Babu as Additional Inspector of Schools, the way will be opened to serious injustice and oppression. When he was Deputy Inspector he had an opportunity of introducing his books as text-books, and the Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits under him had to bestir themselves actively to promote the sale of his books. Ishan Babu's promotion to be an Assistant Inspector of Schools gave him a still more extended opportunity of promoting the sale of his books. While in this post, Ishan Babu used to get his own books introduced as text-books, even against the wishes of teachers and Secretaries of schools. There was, consequently, a newspaper agitation against him which led Government to intervene, and ended in his being appointed to the Hare School. Government also decided, on this occasion, that neither Ishan Babu nor any other author of books suitable for primary and middle schools was thereafter to be appointed Inspecting Officer for schools. We know further that one of Ishan Babu's sons is part-proprietor of the Sanskrit Press Depository. Is this true? And if it is, should the authorities permit such things? If Ishan Babu becomes Additional Inspector, a good many teachers and Secretaries of schools will again have to dance attendance at this Sanskrit Press Depository. Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, while Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, gave every satisfaction, but he has been transferred from the division all the same, because he was found to be proprietor of a colliery situated near Barakar. Let Government select for the post a competent and impartial Moslem from among many such now available.

SANJIVANI,  
May 16th, 1913.

23. From the very beginning, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th May, the proposals to establish a University at Dacca and appoint a special educational officer in Eastern Bengal have met with opposition from Hindus and Musalmans. We therefore hope that

The Dacca University scheme and the special educational officer at Dacca.

Lord Carmichael will not take any final step in the matter before consulting public opinion.

Mr. Dunn has already been appointed Assistant Director of Schools at Dacca, and it is said that in many matters his decision is considered final. In pre-Partition days all educational matters concerning Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur could be very well managed from Calcutta. There are at present in Calcutta a Director of Public Instruction, an Assistant Director and an Additional Assistant Director; and in the mufassal, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors. What then is the necessity for appointing another Assistant Director at Dacca? After the Partition of Bengal, the Education Department of Eastern Bengal pursued an educational policy different from that obtaining in Bengal, and this formed one of the main grounds of protest against the Partition. Moreover, educational officers in Eastern Bengal became very oppressive, always seizing opportunities to injure private schools and colleges. These officers still remain in Eastern Bengal, and their policy of oppression is still supreme there. The people of Eastern Bengal have not yet forgotten that, under the late Government a number of teachers turned spies, and an attempt was made to make the language of Eastern Bengal different from that of Western Bengal. This is why the appointment of a special educational officer at Dacca has frightened them extremely, and they pray His Excellency Lord Carmichael to abolish this new post.

Grave misgivings have arisen in the minds of Eastern Bengal people about the proposed establishment of a University at Dacca, and we pray that one of the questions for consideration of the Committee which Lord Carmichael intends to appoint may be whether or not there ought to be a University at Dacca. It is rumoured that Mr. Lyon, who is very unpopular in Eastern



Bengal, will be President of this Committee, that the Committee will sit at Dacca, and that most of its members will be educational officers of Eastern Bengal. If the rumour is true, the Committee will do no good, for the findings of a Committee so constituted are not likely to be in consonance with the public view. Lord Carmichael surely intends to know the views of the public. We therefore pray him to appoint independent and impartial men as President and members of the Committee.

We request Lord Carmichael to seriously consider a few points. What Eastern Bengal wants is not a new University, but a wider spread of primary education. A new University will benefit neither the Hindus nor the Musalmans of the place. Very few Musalmans of Eastern Bengal receive University education. For providing Musalmans with facilities for education, it is necessary to found scholarships and freeships in schools and colleges, construct boarding-houses and establish primary schools. We beg also to draw Lord Carmichael's attention to the resolution of the Calcutta Town Hall meeting, which said that if the authorities were determined to establish a teaching and residential University at Dacca, it should be composed of only the Dacca Government College. In one sense the Calcutta University also is a teaching and residential University, for all appointments of Professors in colleges under it have to be sanctioned by the University, and every such college has to be provided with a boarding-house. The cost of education in the proposed University will surely be very great, so that if the Jagannath College is not excluded from its jurisdiction, many a poor student will be debarred from receiving education.

The existing schools and colleges stand in great need of financial backing for building and laboratory purposes, the Dacca College not excepted. Even Government colleges cannot now teach all the subjects included in the curriculum of the University for want of a sufficient professorial staff and accommodation. For these reasons we pray Lord Carmichael to abandon the Dacca University Scheme.

24. Their Imperial Majesties' visit and Lord Hardinge's advent, writes the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 14th May, have cured the Government of India of the haughty Imperialism which characterised it in the days of

The proposed Dacca University Committee.

Lord Curzon, and we hope that henceforward the policy of the Government will be fashioned according to the aspirations of the Indians. Lord Carmichael has, in deference to public opinion, decided to appoint a Committee to consider the Dacca University question, and Lord Hardinge has approved of this decision. The Committee's capacity for doing good will, however, depend on its constitution. The appointment of dummy commissions, in Lord Curzon's time, to serve the Government's purposes has made the public distrustful of the utility of such bodies so far as it is concerned. If, however, truly representative non-official members are taken into the Dacca University Committee, it may do really good work. But if it is true, as rumour goes, that Mr. Lyon will be President of the Committee, then good-bye to all such hopes. The people of Eastern Bengal hold Mr. Lyon, Mr. Nathan and Mr. LeMesurier responsible for the unfair policy which marked the government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The annulment of the Partition led to the hope that these officials would get other fields than Bengal for the display of their abilities in future. There is no doubt about their abilities, but somehow they have become very unpopular in Bengal, and we are afraid that under Mr. Lyon's presidency the Dacca University Committee will fail to achieve its object. We consider the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mukherji to be the fittest man to become its President. The following are the objections which have been raised against the establishment of a University at Dacca, so that the terms of reference to the Committee should be such as to embrace them :—

(1) The main requisite of a University is a concourse of a sufficiently large number of learned men. This it is impossible to have at Dacca.

(2) If it is to be a teaching and residential University, it should be composed of only the Dacca Government College. If the Jagannath College is included in it, many a boy will, on account of the costliness of the University education, be deprived of all chance of receiving education.

(3) Many educated and far-sighted Musalmans are opposed to the scheme.

CHARU MIHIR,  
May 14th 1912.



(4) The influence of the Calcutta University should by no means be reduced, so that only the Dacca Government College should be taken out of its jurisdiction and formed into an independent University.

(5) The appointment of a special educational officer at Dacca will, it is feared, stand in the way of the welding of Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal into a homogeneous whole, and thus bring about the same evils as did the partition of Bengal.

HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May is glad that there is to be a Committee on the Dacca University, and hopes it will not be an officialized body like Lord Curzon's

*Ibid.*

Universities Commission, but will have on it representatives of the educated community.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 20th, 1912.

26. It is remoured, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 20th May, that Mr. Nathan will be appointed President of the Committee. From what we know of

*Ibid.*

Mr. Nathan, specially in connection with one or two Commissions before, we do not think that he will make a very able President. He will no doubt make a very good Secretary. But the work of a Secretary is different from that of a President. There are many men in the public service better fitted than he is to become President of the proposed Committee. The authorities are requested to consider the point.

STAR OF INDIA,  
May 17th, 1912.

27. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 17th May regrets the ill-luck of the

The proposed Dacca University.

Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal in not having a University at Dacca at once, for, according to it, Mr. Montagu's speech admits of various interpretations. A Muhammadan member in the Executive Council of Bengal is not enough, since the Inspector-Generalship of the Registration Department once intended for the Muhammadans has now Mr. P. N. Mukherji appointed to it on the retirement of Khan Bahadur Nawab Syed Muhammad. It is now to be seen how 24 millions of Musalmans and 22 millions of non-Musalmans are represented in this department. The paper is not in favour of a residential University at Dacca, and suggests that the new University be just like the Calcutta one and comprise Eastern Bengal and Assam, while the jurisdiction of the latter should extend up to the Western boundary of the province, otherwise the poor Muhammadans of Bengal will not be able to send up their boys to the new University and manage to keep them at Dacca.

MITHILA MIHIR,  
May 18th, 1912.

28. In a leading article the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 18th May dwells on a separate University for Bihar, which, according to it is the most pressing need of

University for Bihar.

the moment and without which the Biharis would not be able to derive the full benefit of the Delhi boon. The paper here describes how the Biharis were kept back from making progress by the Bengalis who taunted them by giving them nicknames which signified "worthless."

NAYAK,  
May 18th, 1912.

29. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th May suggests that either Belvedere House or Barrackpur Government House should

An Agricultural College for Bengal.

be utilized to house an Agricultural College for Bengal—the Sabour institution now having passed over to Bihar. Bengal has already a Police Training School at Dacca. So she can do without the Ranchi School.

(e).—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,  
May 17th, 1912.

30. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May asks Government to intervene and stop the adulteration of mustard oil as turned out by the oil-mills. The proprietors

Adulterated oil.

of these mills mostly, in their desire to get rich in no time, adulterate the mustard seed with all sorts of other seeds and vegetables, thus making the oil extracted quite unfit as a food-stuff or as an unguent. Medical examination of the stuff while in preparation is required in the public interests.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
May 20th, 1912.

31. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May suggests that along with the census of cattle that has been decided upon by the Government of India, it will be useful

Census of cattle.



to prepare a table showing the number of wells and tanks, serviceable and otherwise, in every village.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

32. The *Medinipur Hitaishi* [Midnapore] of the 20th May complains of negligence on the part of Mahendra Babu to have the breach in the embankment at Kaijurhi Kumarchak within the Chetna Circuit, repaired. We have heard that three or four contractors asked for 'work-order' from him for repairing the breach. But instead of giving them the necessary order, he simply told them: "Do the work and I shall pay you." They however refused to undertake the work on this condition. Had they received "work-order" in proper time, the breach would have been fully repaired by this time. Does not Mahendra Babu see that his negligence in this matter will be the cause of the ruin of lakhs of people? The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

33. In a previous issue, writes the *Medinipur Hitaishi* [Midnapore] of the 20th May, we complained that Babu Nanilal Ganguli, the overseer in charge of the Mawa Bungalow, had, when he had been in charge of the Ajirhia Bungalow, taken money from a man for excavating a tank for him, and committed all sorts of oppression on the public. On this, the overseer called at our office while the editor was away and argued with other men on the subject. But when he saw that he was defeated in argument, he left the office, and on reaching the public road said: "Let the dog bark." Such insolence is unpardonable. It was not only us whom he insulted, but also the public for whom we had spoken. It is easily conceivable how unpopular and undutiful an officer is bound to be who looks on the public as so many dogs. We have heard that this haughty young officer has in many places received insults and even beating for his conduct. We hope that the authorities will take care to bring him to his senses.

34. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 18th May takes exception to the practice in the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to attach female carriages to brake-vans. This is justified on the ground that it enables the Guards in the brake-vans to keep a careful watch on female passengers. But all Guards are not men of strong moral character. On the contrary, in most cases of outrage on the modesty of female railway passengers the accused persons are found to be Guards, Ticket-checkers or Ticket-collectors. We therefore think that every female carriage should be placed between a third class and an intermediate class carriage, so that their guardians may keep a watch on them from these carriages.

35. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 18th May complains of the over-crowding in the third class carriages, not to speak of other inconveniences of the passengers on the Bengal North-Western Railway and their expulsion from them when the train is about to start, and regrets the state of affairs has not improved in spite of the existence of the Railway Board.

36. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 19th May complains of the want of waiting-rooms for intermediate class male and female passengers at Lalmanirhat Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway—a very large junction station, where passengers have often to wait long for trains.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May publishes a letter complaining that the East Indian Railway Traffic authorities have for the last five months or so taken no action apparently on a petition pointing out to them that the No. 28 Down passenger train instead of arriving at Ondal at the appointed time 9-21 P.M. is usually so late that the connection with No. 5 Up express and No. 17 Up passenger is almost invariably missed, entailing on passengers

*MEDINIPUR HITAIISHI*,  
May 20th, 1912.

*MEDINIPUR HITAIISHI*,  
May 20th, 1912.

*KHULNAVASI*,  
May 18th, 1912.

*MITHILA MIHIR*,  
May 18th, 1912.

*RANGPUR DIKPRAKASH*,  
May 19th, 1912.

*HITAVADI*,  
May 17th, 1912.



a weary wait on the station platform during night time for six hours till the 3-40 A.M. train comes up.

HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] the 17th May publishes a letter drawing the attention of Government to the serious loss inflicted on the Indian proprietors of small collieries by the shortage of wagon-supply.

Wagon-supply to Indian Collieries.

There was a proposal to supply them with wagons twice a day, but it fell through because some few of the colliery-owners would not accept the conditions imposed by the Railway authorities. It is suspected that these recalcitrants are European colliery-proprietors. It is said that these Europeans command the sympathy of the higher Railway officials who, in their arrangement about wagon-supply, almost invariably ignore the interests of the small Indian proprietors. Government is at this moment trying to save the sugar industry, but should it not interfere to save the Indian collieries by compelling the railways to provide them with wagons on easy conditions?

NAYAK,  
May 18th, 1912.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th May suggests that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway should be made over to the East Indian Railway. This will facilitate the pilgrim traffic to Benares and Haradwar, and also make the journey to these and other sacred places, cheaper. After all the East Indian Railway is the best-managed line in India.

(h)—General.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-  
ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
May 16th, 1912.

40. Referring to the charge against Mr. Ainslie, Deputy Magistrate of Hailakandi, of having treated a representative of Dacca Home for Widows very shabbily, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th May says:—

It is great wonder that before the conclusion of the enquiry into the above charge, Mr. Ainslie has been selected for service in Bihar and Orissa. It has, moreover, been decided to promote him to the Deputy Commissionership of Angul.

BASUMATI,  
May 16th, 1912.

41. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 18th May also says the same thing about Mr. Ainslie, and moreover adds that he is very unpopular, and his mode of dispensing justice has been severely criticised by the High Court. It is a misfortune to the Uriyas that he is going amongst them.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 21st, 1912.

42. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st May remarks that the report on the administration of Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1910-1911, is more a diary than an administration report, for it contains accounts of even such incidents as marriages of Rajas, birth of children to Rajas, and so forth. In spite of our being outsiders possessing no control over the preparation of administration reports, we make bold to say that such reports should restrict themselves to purely administrative matters, and not deal with incidents like the above.

HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.

43. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May welcomes the statement lately made in the papers that a revision of the Imperial Council Regulations will be undertaken in connection with the creation of new Legislative Councils in Assam and Bihar and Orissa. It is desirable that there should be representatives of all communities on the Councils there to co-operate with the officials in promoting good government. No community should be neglected, because it is few in numbers.

SANJIVANI,  
May 16th, 1912.

44. Recently, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th May, Lord Minto has, in the course of a speech, said that many of the Council Regulations which were framed in India in his time are so intricate as to be unintelligible to even himself. As a matter of fact, the Regulations are not only intricate, but also extremely ungenerous and faulty. Injustice has been done in them to the educated community; and while a double franchise has been granted to landholders and Musalmans, many really fit men have been



deprived of the privilege of being elected members of Councils. For these reasons the Regulations require a radical change.

45. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May thinks the demand of the European merchants of Calcutta for nine seats on the new Bengal Legislative Council, unjust and excessive, if it is to entail a reduction of seats now assigned to other communities. Such a reduction can never be just or politic. Let not Government accede to this unjust demand of the Europeans.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal Legislature.

HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.

46. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th May discusses the unfair treatment of the Hindu community in not giving it the right of electing its representatives to the Legislative Councils, but in view of the fact that the Regulations on the subject are going to be revised it hopes that the Government of India will reconsider the question as class representation is very necessary in this country.

Class representation.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
May 10th, 1912.

47. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 18th May has an article protesting against special representation of the minorities in the Bihar Legislative Council advocated by the *Bihari* newspaper, as it is against unity and good will between Hindus and Muhammadans which was hitherto the guiding principle of the Biharis, and is still adhered to by them in their conduct; but the Moslem League has tried and succeeded to some extent to create a schism between Hindus and Musalmans by dinning into the ears of the latter the doctrine of "Musalman first and Indian afterwards."

Special representation in Bihar.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
May 18th, 1912.

48. The *Rangpur Diprakash* [Kakina] of the 19th May has the following in the course of an article in English under the heading "Provincial Autonomy and District Administration":—

"Provincial Autonomy and District Administration."

RANGPUR  
DIPRAKASH,  
May 19th, 1912.

In the midst of abundant signs all around us of a daily increasing national reawakening and unifying and equalising forces, is it, we ask, wise or even desirable to persist in a strong and repressive personal form of district administration?

It may be as we have said "benevolent despotism," but at the same time it goes without saying that it is purely autocratic and absolute. And that alone should be enough to condemn it; but there are other features which conclusively prove that although it is a system which was most suitable in the past when administration on primitive methods was in accord with the circumstances of the time, it is quite unfit for the present stage of civilisation and national life of the country. In the advanced provinces of India, such as Bengal and Bombay, the minds of the educated people have been so highly westernised and their spirit of liberty and self-respect have been so greatly developed that it is only natural that so purely autocratic and personal form of a rule should be keenly resented. But it has unfortunately gone on so long practically unheeded. Now that provincial autonomy has been promised and declared to be the ultimate goal of the British policy in India, the matter has become more imperative than ever. Indeed, if the scheme of autonomy is to be a real and living thing it must begin from the districts. All concessions towards representative form of Government must end in mockery while the present system of one-man-rule continues in the districts.

49. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May in referring to recent questions in Parliament regarding the extra expenditure entailed by the recent territorial redistributions in Bengal, remarks that such questions were not put by our so called friends when Bengal was partitioned in 1905, and that the reasons for their anxiety about costs on the present occasion are apparent. The new arrangements are bound to entail some extra expenditure. So we do not think it worth discussing. But we are glad to see that no High Court is going to be created for Bihar.

The territorial changes and their cost.

HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.

50. It is rumoured, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st May, that the offices of the Director of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Excise, and the Co-operative Credit Societies in Bengal will be removed to Sabour. The Agricultural College at Sabour was founded and is maintained with Bengal's money, so that it can very well be

Rumoured project to remove certain Bengal offices to Sabour in Behar.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 21st, 1912.



considered a Bengal College. This is perhaps the reason why the office of the Agricultural Department, which is intimately concerned with the College, will be removed to the place. But what connection have the Excise Department and Co-operative Credit Societies with the College so as to justify the removal of their offices to its vicinity?

SANJIVANI.  
May 16th, 1912.

51. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th May protests against the proposal made by an Anglo-Indian newspaper to the effect that "Hastings House" at Alipore should be utilized as a boarding-house for ladies under the Court of Wards, and prays the authorities to pay no heed to such an absurd proposal.

HITAVADI  
May 17th, 1912.

52. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May thinks there is a good deal to be said for the export duty on rice proposed for Burma by Sir H. Adamson, in order to find money for improved communications. There is no just ground to be found against it by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, with whom the final decision rests.

STAR OF INDIA.  
May 17th, 1912.

53. Referring to the news that a certain Hon'ble Member has been touring throughout India for the purpose of enquiring into the reasons of the dearness of food-stuffs, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 17th May ridicules the idea and says that even a man of ordinary intelligence knows that the export of rice and wheat, the two principal staples of India, to Europe is responsible for the dearness, and fears that they may shortly be selling at five seers for a rupee.

SANJIVANI.  
May 16th, 1912.

54. Referring to the petition made by Babu Devishvar Chaliha to the Chief Commissioner of Assam praying for introduction of Assamese in Goalpara, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th May says:—

Goalpara was previously a part of Rangpur, and its inhabitants are Bengalis. Any effort to have Assamese introduced here is bound to be futile. The Chief Commissioner is an experienced man. Surely he will not compel Bengalis to learn Assamese.

HITAVADI.  
May 17th, 1912.

55. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May, while glad at the recent official action taken in regard to Durga Charan Sannyal, hopes it is merely the forerunner of an amelioration of the lot of respectable offenders now imprisoned or transported on political charges. Such political offenders are not of the same class as ordinary felons. They are treated gently in all civilized countries but India. If His Excellency looks to their case, all Bengal will be grateful to him for ever.

HINDI BANGAVASI.  
May 20th, 1912.

56. It is complained, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May, that Sir Roos Keppel, the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province, has written in his book "A Manual of Pashtu" many objectionable things against the Khan of Hoti Mordan. The journal does not understand what has happened between these two personages. The Government of India should make an inquiry as to whether it is true that there exists any ill-feeling between them.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
May 19th, 1912.

57. The Bill for the protection of women proposed to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai has the unqualified support of the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th May, as it will at least check, to some extent, the traffic in girls now openly carried on for immoral purposes and prostitution, in the name of religion, of girls dedicated to Hindu temples. There is no injunction for having dancing by girls in temples, and the ideal on which dedication was based, no longer exists. Indians would, therefore, be grateful to the Government of India if the Bill becomes law, although legislation alone cannot suppress all the evils covered by the Bill, for the profession



of dancing is countenanced by the general public, and encouraged by Rajas, Maharajas, etc., who consider it to be indispensable on joyous occasions.

58. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May thinks that it is possible that Mr. Dadabhai's Bill might, instead of

*Ibid.*

giving protection to women, bring misfortune to them, and therefore a full consideration of it is to be desired.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
May 20th, 1912.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

59. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th May deeply deplores the utter indifference of the politicians and the popular representatives in the Councils to the

The cultivator class.

grievous condition of the cultivators who form the great majority of the Indian population and to the scarcity of water in the country.

Grand orations on the barren theories of politics won't serve any purpose, observes the journal, when millions of the masses are suffering from water famine and various other hardships. At the time when anarchical crimes were rampant in the country, voices were raised, and very properly raised, from all sides that the general public should co-operate with the Government to suppress the evil; but how many are there who advocate the same co-operation when there comes the question of scarcity of water and miseries of the cultivator, which are the question of life and death to the people?

The Government, the journal adds, is doing its duty, and expending as much as it can spare for the improvement of agriculture; but, as frankly admitted by Mr. Coventry, a high official of the Agriculture Department, the amount expended by the Government is inadequate, and so long as the public does not come forward to co-operate with and assist it, the desired improvement of agriculture is impossible.

Educated men might be conversant in the theories of the Science of Agriculture but they cannot practically till the land, which can successfully be done by the people who have been ploughing land generations after generations. But these people are dying; and unless they are saved from ruin, no amount of scientific education will be of any avail. Protection of the cultivator class is the most important factor of the problem of the agricultural regeneration of India.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th May publishes an article exactly similar to the above.

*Ibid.*

BANGAVASI,  
May 18th, 1912.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May writes that the public meetings held to advocate the union of Sylhet

Sylhet.

with Bengal, have so far been presided over or

otherwise supported by Moslems. Now it is said a new party has arisen which advocates the retention of Sylhet with Assam. This new party is very small, and the outcome of the efforts of some *apke was'es*. Its demands can never stand in the way of the granting of the generally expressed wish of the Sylhet public as a whole.

HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1912.

62. Bihar has now become independent of Bengal, and the pleasure of the people who wanted this separation knows no

"What should Bihar do."

bounds, writes the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta]

of the 22nd May. But administrative independence alone is not enough to impart individuality to a province. It is not possible to form a distinct nationality so long as linguistic, religious and social unity is not attained.

It is essential for the advancement of a community, the journal continues, that it must have a refined vernacular to be used in courts, in business, as well as in social affairs as has been done in Bengal, which accounts to a great extent for the progress made by the Bengalis. But various dialects are spoken in the different parts of Bihar, and it is necessary that there should be a common vernacular for the whole province. Bihar cannot create a new language for this purpose, but it should follow the United Provinces, and suppressing the local dialects should make Hindi its chief vernacular and replace Kaithi by Nagri.

DAILY  
BHARAT MITRA,  
May 22nd, 1912.



The paper apprehends, however, two obstacles in the way, one in the shape of the Government's tendency to favour dialects, as is manifest from text-books published in them for schools of the Rajshahi Division, and the other in that of the Muhammadan opposition to Hindi, having Sanskrit as its basis, which the Biharis would encounter, and they will therefore have to make gigantic efforts to attain their object.

**BIHAR BANDHU.**  
May 19th, 1912.

63. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 18th May asks the Biharis to represent their grievances to the Government fearlessly, but in a loyal and constitutional way,

through the Press, which has been made free for that purpose, as agitation appears to be the sole means of obtaining political privileges from Europeans. Hitherto its association with Bengal had gagged the mouth of Bihar, but now it has been given an opportunity which the people should use to their best advantage.

**HITAVADI,**  
May 17th, 1912.

64. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May contrasts the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed lately on Tour Mann for inciting soldiers to mutiny in England—

The sentence on Tour Mann. an offence committed at a time of serious unrest—with the heavy sentences passed in India on offenders charged with political offences during the past few years.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

**UTKALDIPIKA,**  
May 11th, 1912.

65. The *Utkaldipika* [Calcutta] of the 11th May writes an English article headed—

The incognito tours of Lord Carmichael.

“Officer—‘Mind your own business.’

Governor—‘That’s just what I am doing.’”

Referring to the above significant words that passed between Lord Carmichael and a subordinate officer in the course of an incognito tour made by His Excellency while Governor of Madras, the editor makes the following observation:—

“‘That’s just what I am doing,’ etc.—these words lay down the duty both of the Heads of the Governments and of the people. If the Heads of the Government learn the value of the Haran-ul-Rashid policy of administration, there will be no occasion for discontent. His Majesty the King-Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency Lord Carmichael had taken the lead in this direction, and loyalty demands the adoption of the policy by officials, whether they be the Heads of Local Governments, heads of Divisional administration, or the Heads of the District administration. Very often these fall into the mistake of receiving their information of public feeling and public opinion from persons whose only claim to representative position is their frequent visit to officials.

“The remedy for this dangerous state of things lies in the hands of the people. The people should always be ready to give expression to their views and grievances on matters which affect their interest

Whenever there is a mind your own business attitude, ‘that’s just what I am doing’ should be the respectful but firm rejoinder. Officials who assume such attitude are ignorant of the first principles of good government. The well-being and contentment of the people is the aim of all Governments. Governments exist for the happiness of the people, and not for the happiness of officials. Officials are public servants. They are the masters of individuals, because they are the servants of the public.”

**SAMVAD VAHIKA,**  
May 9th, 1912

66. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 9th May also refers to the incognito visits of Lord Carmichael, and requests other Government officers to imitate His Excellency’s

good qualities.

**UTKALDIPIKA,**  
May 11th, 1912.

67. The Jajpur correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 11th May writes to say that it depends on the officers empowered to try cases under section 40 of Act VIII of 1885, to decide in which cases that section is to be

Operation of section 40 of Act VIII of 1885.

applied rigorously. In supporting his correspondent, the editor observes that



the indiscriminate application of this section to all *lakhirajdars* will affect the smaller *lakhirajdars* very injuriously, and requests Assistant Settlement officers appointed to try section 40 cases, to pay due regard to the circumstances of each case at the time of trial. The editor is of opinion that *Debottar*, *Brahmottar*, *Pirottar*, *Mahutran* and other *Jagir* lands, which are *lakhiraj bahel*, should be entirely exempted from the operation of section 40, as interference with such lands has been a principal cause of the increase of poverty and discontent in Orissa.

68. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 9th May is sorry to find that

Racial animosity in Orissa.

racial animosity is growing between the Bengalis on one side and the Uriyas and Mussalmans on the other, in the town of Cuttack. The editor observes: "In the last few months, whereas the Uriyas and Muslims have been seen to co-operate with each other, there is an increasing jealousy and animosity between the Uriyas and Bengalis, and the Bengalis and the Muslims. In the last four or five months we have seen Bengali boys holding up to ridicule the late Muslim rule in India, by way of inflicting pain to their fellow-citizens, the Muslims. In the Municipal elections they gave a determined opposition to the Uriyas, and in the recent Normal School case they have taken a too bold step of publicly insulting responsible and respectable Uriyas." The editor observes that such a state of things cannot be overlooked without serious danger to the peace of the town and the convenience of the authorities, and suggests that the local authorities should watch any attempt at public excitation and should deal with it severely, if found, so that the integrity of Orissa as to innocence of all agitation may be preserved. The editor concludes his article with an advice to the people of Cuttack to forget racial enmity, to work harmoniously and to refer to Government, if need arises, their difficulties and disagreements, giving up all thoughts of slander, secret intrigue and low outrages.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 25th May 1912.*

SAMBAD VANIKA,  
May 9th, 1912.







# REPORT (PART II)

ON

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending Saturday, 25th May 1912.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Bayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500
12	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Proys Nath Sen	.. ..
13	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....

\* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

815. The *Hindoo Patriot* refers to the reign of terror which has now been inaugurated by the Amir, who has bidden good-bye to his usual sense of justice and decorum. The injustice done to the Hindus is unutterable. The journal's only interest is to know whether the persecuted Hindus are British subjects. If they are, the Government of India should make an immediate inquiry into the allegations.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
18th May 1912.

816. The Dalai Lama, writes the *Indian Mirror*, must be deeply sensible of the generous hospitality and treatment which he has received at the hands of the British Government. In fact, if it were not for the friendly protection of the British Government, he would have long ago met with a disastrous end. Darjief, with all his intriguing capacity, is now incapable of mischief and may be regarded as a negligible factor in Tibetan politics. The Chinese are the element to be reckoned with. They have got a strong foothold in Tibet, and though they may go out for the moment they are bound to re-appear. The paper is of opinion that between the Chinese and the intriguing monks, the Dalai Lama can hardly ever look for peace in Tibet. His Holiness is very well off just now at Kalimpong.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
18th May 1912.

817. Commenting on the state of affairs in Persia, the *Comrade* writes :—  
" In spite of the assurances given to Sir Edward Grey, the Russian occupation is becoming permanent. Intimidation and terrorism, execution of Persian patriots and leaders of faith, wanton bloodshed and desecration of the most sacred places are the order of the day. Salar-ud-Daulah still hangs about the south-western frontier and the offer of the Turkish Government to help in his expulsion or capture has been rejected, probably at the bidding of the Russian Minister at Teheran. The Government has for the time being forfeited all power of initiative."

COMRADE,  
18th May 1912.

818. Referring to the Turko-Italian War, the *Comrade* wishes that European diplomacy had the moral strength to avert a catastrophe that would shake the whole of Europe to its foundations. A brigand has almost endangered the peace of the world, but none of the civilized Powers seems to have the courage to restrain him in his career of wanton destruction relieved by cowardice. The Ottoman Government is opening the Dardanelles to-day, with no guarantees at all, and who knows but that another Italian raid may be launched in a few days?

COMRADE,  
18th May 1912.

819. Adverting to the same subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* does not understand how Italy can occupy islands in the Ægean Sea in the face of a clear understanding in the beginning that the hostilities should be confined only to Africa and not be carried to European waters.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
22nd May 1912.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

820. The *Telegraph* complains that it is tired of having to write of police methods, which unfortunately show no sign of improvement. In the course of a long article it states that among the several reforms that wait to be seriously tackled by a sympathetic ruler like His Lordship, not the least important is that of the police and police methods. No half measures, however, will do in this case: what is wanted is radical change. The journal must, however, assure the public that there is hope of something tangible being done in the matter, for it has had proof already that whenever any complaint is made nowadays against the police or proof is adduced of police inefficiency, an enquiry is made as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations. This much the public have had incontestible proof of. What is not known is the action that is taken by the Government. It hopes His Excellency will inaugurate a new policy by issuing official *communiqués* in such matters.

TELEGRAPH,  
18th May 1912.



## (b)—Working of the Courts.

TELEGRAPH.  
18th May 1912.

821. In the course of a lengthy article on the Commission of Enquiry into the criminal administration, the *Telegraph* writes:—"As the public are perfectly aware, every week almost we have to refer regretfully to cases in which Sessions Judges inflict the extreme sentence provided by law, but in which the offenders are on appeal or reference to the highest tribunals in the land let off or punished with only imprisonment. It is, however, on the same set of evidence that the two opposite decisions are come to by the two Courts. Why should there be this difference and in so many cases? Do they not show as conclusively as anything can that the tendency of the judiciary in India is towards undue severity and rigour? It is for all this that we demand a Commission of Enquiry into the system of criminal administration of justice."

HINDOO PATRIOT.  
22nd May 1912.

822. With regard to the further extension of the limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"Every one who has any idea of litigation in the Original Side of the High Court knows that it is a very costly affair. So, the less its jurisdiction is extended, the better for the country. But there will be no cause for apprehension if a City Court be established to try original cases, at present triable in the Original Side."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA  
23rd May 1912.

823. With regard to the observations of a London correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regarding the comments recently made by the *Law Journal* on the "Civilian Judges in India" in connection with the Dacca conspiracy case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "Such criticism and comment do not reflect credit upon the traditions of the great Indian Civil Service, and yet it is strange enough that no notice is taken to eradicate the evils and bring about a wholesome state of things, at all events for the maintenance of the good name of the Civil Service itself, if not for saving the unnecessary expense in which the existing system 'involves litigants' in the words of Sir Robert Fulton. . . The subject-matter under discussion is one which deserves an immediate and serious attention at the hands of His Excellency, and it can best engage the new Governor's attention while he is comparatively free from the daily turmoils of administrative details which naturally crop up while the Government remains in Calcutta during the cold season."

BENGALER,  
23rd May 1912.

824. Referring to the case of Tom Mann, whose sentence was reduced to two months' imprisonment by the Home Secretary, and also to the case of Guy Bowman, a journalist connected with the publication of the *Syndicalist* newspaper, who was released after two months on the ground that he did not fully realize the extent of the offence, the *Bengaler* opines that this shows how wise and considerate British statesmanship is in dealing with political offences. It is because the Indian has always believed this to be the spirit of British justice, so far as political offenders are concerned, that he has for the last few months been urging with passionate earnestness that an amnesty should be granted to political prisoners in connection with so unique an event in the history of British rule as the King's visit. What an effect would such an exhibition of magnanimity have produced upon the public mind, specially upon the mind of the masses—how much it would have deepened the sense of loyalty and attachment to the throne already so active! But statesmanship in India so seldom rises to the height occupied by British statesmanship in relation to Home affairs!

## (d)—Education.

MUSSALMAN.  
17th May 1912.

825. In the course of an article on the facilities for Muhammadan education, the *Mussalman* declares that it is a well-known fact that the claims of the Muhammadans to a proportionate share in the educational grant has long been wantonly neglected by Government and that Muhammadans



now require special facilities for their education, but it is sorry that the Government has not yet seen its way to satisfy their legitimate claims to any appreciable degree. If the Muhammadans are only allowed their just share in what the Government spends for education, most of their wants will, it hopes, be removed. The poorer of their students should be allowed to read in schools and colleges on payment of reduced fees, and to private schools and colleges Government should make grants exclusively for Muhammadans for such reduction of fees. Hostels should accordingly be constructed for Muhammadan students both in Calcutta and Dacca, and at all district and subdivisional towns where there is any educational institution. In Calcutta the doors of the Presidency College should be thrown open to Muhammadan students without any restriction. If this is not possible, then there should be a college exclusively for the Muhammadans. The journal fervently hopes that His Excellency will kindly turn his eyes to the wants and grievances of the Muhammadans.

826. On learning from a correspondent that Mr. Nathan is to be appointed President of the Dacca University Commission, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The Bengali public will have no confidence in the deliberations or the recommendations of a Commission of which Mr. Nathan is the President. It is a great pity that he should be selected as the head of the Commission in preference to others who are certainly better qualified to take his place and whose association with the Commission as its head would inspire public confidence." The paper desires to make a personal appeal to His Excellency the Governor to look into this matter himself

BENGALIAN.  
23rd May 1912.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

827. The sanitary condition of Howrah, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, about which complaints are being made almost daily in the public press, is a serious one, and must necessarily tell heavily on the public health. The drains are said to be in so neglected a condition that epidemic diseases may break out any time and will then commit serious havoc. What is most noteworthy is that the complaints are coming not merely from Indians but from Europeans as well, so that there cannot be the ghost of a doubt of their emanating from the discontented crew. Certainly the Magistrate-Chairman has a duty to the rate-payers who are equally the subjects of His Majesty with himself; and as the municipal work concerns the life and death of the people, he should, in all conscience, be alive to the responsibility that rests on him. What objection can he have to the relegation of a portion of his power and control to the Commissioners? What the paper therefore urges on the Magistrate of Howrah is that either he should pay more and adequate attention to his duties as Chairman of the local Municipality—which, however, it believes to be an impossibility under the heavy load of his other official duties,—or he should relegate some portion of the control and the authority to the Commissioners. As for the latter, when, as representatives of their brother citizens they can do them or themselves no good, where is the good of their continuing in office?

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
21st May 1912.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

828. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is still receiving complaints about the great inconvenience felt by the travelling public for the want of a platform and a waiting-room at Jhinkergatcha Ghat station. Jhinkergatcha Ghat station on the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
23rd May 1912.

829. The Darbhanga correspondent of the *Bengalee* writes:—"Since December last, there has been a deplorable congestion of traffic at almost all the important stations on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and the Railway authorities have not as yet been able to cope satisfactorily with the situation. The troubles

BENGALIAN  
23rd May 1912.



of the local merchants who cannot obtain sufficient wagons to convey the grains in which they deal, can be better imagined than described. Such a deplorable state of affairs must not be allowed to continue. We appeal to His Honour Sir Charles Bayley to direct a sifting enquiry into the matter by some responsible officer, who shall have to visit all important trading places and gather facts and figures which, I hope, will be gladly supplied by the people concerned."

(h)—General.

BENGALIEE,  
16th May 1912.

820. "Pro Bono Publico," in a letter to the *Bengalee*, writes:—"The Deputy Magistrate who is now at the head of the Income-tax Department in Rangpur is moving heaven and earth to show an increase in his list. It is high time for him to remember that indiscriminate taxation has lifted nobody a single inch in the service as yet, and that the grace of the authorities is too difficult a commodity to be secured by manifesting quixotic exuberances."

MUSSALMAN,  
17th May 1912.

831. The *Mussalman* brings to notice that India is to be excluded from the next Imperial Conference. In the opinion of the journal, India will not lose much by being denied any share in that body, but what the paper resents is that she, being the best and the most important part of the British Empire, is going to be denied a privilege to which she is entitled more than any other component part of the Empire. India is a dependency and not a colony and that is her disqualification. It is therefore all the more necessary that agitation in India for self-government should be more persistent. India will continue to be neglected by the British Government so long as she does not secure effective participation in the administration of the country.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
17th May 1912.

832. With reference to the debate in the House of Commons on the Government of India Bill and specially on the paragraph on "Autonomy," the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"India is making great progress in every direction. The concessions which the people have received mark a notable stage in the advancement of the country. There can be no mistake as to the policy of the Government in admitting the people more and more into the administration of their affairs. Let the people prove their fitness and worth. The Government is following a most liberal and progressive policy, and it behoves the people to utilise all opportunities for training and improvement."

BENGALIEE,  
18th May 1912.

833. Commenting on the new scheme regarding the Women's Medical Service, the *Bengalee* says that the Indian public have a right to know, before a final decision has been arrived at, what the details of the scheme are. The journal asks for nothing more when it says that in every matter affecting the interests and the well-being of the public the authorities should give them the fullest opportunity to express their views, and this while there is yet time to profit by such views. The merely formal consultation of the public which too often follows, instead of preceding, final decision by the authorities, is worse than useless. In the present case, and in all cases like this, there is the risk that the claims of qualified Indians may be overlooked.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th May 1912.

834. Referring to the same subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"So far as is now known, only a few fat berths are at present to be created for European lady doctors. But their appointment will not do any appreciable good to the people of the country. Neither are they by training and experience fit to deal as efficiently with the ailments of Indian women as would be desirable, nor would they perhaps be accessible to the majority." In the large cities private and Government doctors are to be met with in large numbers. If the charges of these lady doctors are not too exorbitant their presence will be highly appreciated. "It is not merely European men but European women also, for whom we must find fat berths!"



835. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* refers to the case of fraudulent recruiting reported in the *Surama* of Silchar, in which a respectable Hindu lady, who found her way into a tea-garden, was saved from a dire fate by the Manager ; and publishes the facts of another case in which a man named Ram Kison Butch was enticed away to the Derby tea estate in Cachar and made to work as a coolie for about 13 months. These two cases prove, the paper writes, if they prove anything, that abuses continue to mark the present system of coolie recruitment for the tea-gardens. And this is a question which therefore demands the best attention of the authorities, both local and imperial.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th May 1912.

836. With reference to the lecture on the "Industrial Progress in India," which Sir Theodore Morison delivered before the Indian Guild of Science and Technology at King's College, the *Bengalee* writes :—"One argument against our boys proceeding to Europe and America for technical and technological studies is the difficulty which they find in obtaining employment after returning home. Sir Theodore Morison admitted the existence of this difficulty, but he was of opinion that the technically-trained Indians had a right to ask their countrymen for more practical sympathy and a new and enlightened form of *swadeshi*. We would only add that they have a similar right to ask the Government to do all that it can for them."

BENGALIAN,  
18th May 1912.

837. Referring to its suggestion of a mercantile electorate, the *Telegraph* writes that it is not satisfied with the working of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, which, in spite of its limited usefulness and influence, now monopolises the only seat allotted to the Indian mercantile interest. The Marwari Chamber appears to be far more influential than this body. Besides, the tactics of the National Chamber leave much to be desired. Apart from other considerations, the allegation that has been made that the Honorary Secretary did not even hesitate to drag the Government into the controversy and use the name of a high official in securing the discomfiture of so well known and popular a leader as Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, who is himself the Joint-Secretary to the Chamber, is too serious to be overlooked by the Government. The paper believes the Government has already been put in possession of the facts. If its surmise is correct, it is time that the man who could thus seek to interfere with the reputation of the Government and its high officials for fairness and lofty impartiality, should be made to answer a charge of sedition. Otherwise the public may well believe in all that was said of them. It therefore calls upon the Local Government to hold a sifting enquiry into the allegations and insinuations, and hopes that it does not do so in vain.

TELEGRAPH,  
18th May 1912.

838. The *Indian Empire* makes the same suggestion and also expresses its dissatisfaction with regard to the working of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
21st May 1912.

839. The *Bengalee* is pleased to hear that the Government of India admit that it is necessary to abolish the Provincial Service. With the growth of education, the paper goes on to say, public opinion will with increasing force and emphasis demand their abolition, and that sooner or later—sooner rather than later—they must disappear and there must be absolute equality among all classes of His Majesty's subjects in the matter of public appointment.

BENGALIAN,  
19th May 1912.

840. In the course of an article on the Resolution of the Government of India defining the financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, the *Bengalee* writes with regard to the power of taxation. With the increase of popular influence in the Legislative Councils, with the nearer approach which these Councils will be making to real Parliamentary bodies, the power of taxation must necessarily be vested in them. It would not, indeed, be safe to do so, constituted as the Councils are at present. But we look forward to their steady evolution in the direction of free and self-governing assemblies, and then the power of taxation must form a necessary adjunct.

BENGALIAN,  
19th May 1912.

841. Expressing its view on the same subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—"As regards provincial taxation, the Local Governments cannot impose any tax without the permission of the Government of India. In the Resolution, the latter do

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
20th May 1912.



not guarantee that they will never give any such permission, but what they say is that 'in existing circumstances,' they 'can see no strong reason for removing the safeguards which now surround its imposition.' Indeed, when the growing revenues do not grow, or yield only a small increase, it will certainly not be possible for Local Governments to make the two ends meet without taxing the people placed under their charge. For, under the terms of the new permanent settlement, the Government of India will no longer make any cash assignments to Local Governments as they do now. Thus, we believe, provincial taxation is unavoidable. And yet the stern fact cannot be denied that further taxation, local or imperial, cannot be imposed without bringing about more scarcities, more famines, and more pestilences in the country. The prospect before us is therefore far from cheering, in all conscience."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
22nd May 1912.

842. In the course of an article on the same subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—"It will be seen that the Local Govern-

New financial settlement.

ments have all along been unfairly treated, with the result that they have been able to show very little improvement in respect of education, sanitation, industry, agriculture and other important matters in which the people are vitally interested. Under the new scheme, they are bound to fare worse. Under the previous quasi-permanent settlement, when any Local Government suffered from a deficit, it was made up by the cash assignments of the Government of India. But the latter absolves itself from this duty in future; so if the growing revenue do not yield the sum necessary to meet provincial charges, the Local Governments will have to find money either by starving useful works, or by imposing fresh taxation, both of which mean disaster to the people."

BENGALUR,  
21st May 1912.

843. The *Bengalee* again draws the attention of the authorities to certain

Complaints against soldiers.

allegations made against soldiers by respectable inhabitants of Dhitara Palta and the adjoining villages near Barrackpur. It also reports that a strong feeling of uneasiness prevails among the people of Nawabganj, another adjacent village, in consequence of parties of soldiers occasionally visiting the village and plucking fruit and doing other acts of lawlessness. The journal desires to draw the attention of the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas and His Excellency the Governor to those complaints, and hopes something will be done to put a stop to them by removing their cause. The feeling of uneasiness and anxiety to which the complaints bear testimony cannot be conducive to the success of the administration in the localities concerned.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
23rd May 1912.

844. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* also relates an incident at Serampore in which an Indian woman was chased in the

*Ibid.*

public thoroughfare in broad daylight by three soldiers. It remarks that one cannot speak very highly of the discipline of the army if such cases continue to crop up again and again. As they may result in collision between the people and the soldiers, the journal hopes the General Officer Commanding as also the Commander-in-Chief will take note of the incident and try to discover who the three delinquents were and to punish them adequately.

BENGALUR,  
21st May 1912.

845. Several complaints have been brought against Mr. Gordon, the

Allegations against a Sub-  
divisional Officer.

Subdivisional Officer, by the inhabitants of the Maulvi Bazar subdivision. The *Bengalee* earnestly hopes an enquiry will be held, and if the allegations are found to be well founded, the paper trusts that Mr. Gordon will be transferred from the place and to a lighter charge. A transfer is perhaps desirable in any case, for an officer who has evidently made the place too hot for himself ought to be removed to a different sphere, irrespective of the result of an enquiry.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
23rd May 1912.

846. In commenting on the modification of the partition, the *Hindoo*

The modification of the parti-  
tion.

*Patriot* writes that the unrest that unhappily prevailed some time ago necessitated the adoption of repressive measures detrimental to the political and social advancement of the country. Now that the root-cause of the unrest has disappeared and the country has settled down to its normal condition, it is not too much to hope that Lord Hardinge will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to remove the restrictions placed upon the liberty of the people. The partition should not be allowed to leave a sting behind it.



847. "S. K. Das," in a letter to the *Bengalee*, complains of the treatment he received at the hands of a Medical College Sister on his visit to a friend at the Prince of Wales' Hospital. He was sharply ordered to leave the ward before the time was really up. The patients also complained that the nurse was not sympathetic towards them.

BENGALUR,  
23rd May 1912.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

848. The *Bengalee* remarks that the Government are considering the Council regulations in the light of recent experience, and suggests that as the zamindars have been invited to a conference to discuss the Council regulations affecting them, a similar conference should be held of the representatives of the middle classes. Before the Council rules were published by the Government of India in 1909, the representatives of the zamindars and of the Muhammadan community were taken into confidence and were consulted by the Government. No such consideration was shown to the leaders of the middle class community; yet the fact remains that it is owing to their persistent and self-sacrificing efforts that the Councils were enlarged and reformed. It is no exaggeration to say that to the educated community a back seat has been assigned in the reformed Councils, and rules and regulations have been framed which have placed them at a serious disadvantage and have disqualified some of their best men. The journal desires to call attention in a special degree to the rule which requires that every candidate returned by a local body must, at one time or other, have belonged to such a body. The framer of this rule showed a lamentable ignorance of the conditions of public life in India, and by one stroke of the pen he disfranchised some of our best men.

BENGALUR,  
17th May 1912.

849. On the same subject, the *Bengalee* holds the opinion that the qualifications in Bengal both for voters and candidates for the Imperial Council were too high, while those of Eastern Bengal were much lower. It is necessary, now that Bengal has once more become one and an undivided province, to establish uniformity in all the five divisions; and if this is to be done, the least that the Government can do is to adopt the Eastern Bengal rule for the whole Presidency. The great thing necessary is to vest the franchise in the general body of zamindars, instead of confining it to a few big landlords.

BENGALUR,  
22nd May 1912.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

850. "Is it possible," the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks, "that any desire is entertained in official circles to make Kashmir a British colony?" Relying on a statement in the *Imperial Gazetteer*, a writer in the *Modern Review* thinks that such an intention may be lurking somewhere. In the opinion of the *Patrika*, so long as Europeans are not allowed to hold land there, no harm can accrue; but it must be said that if colonization were once allowed, the State would soon be full of settlers and then the interests of the Kashmiris are bound to suffer. It almost feels there is no tangible ground for suspecting that Kashmir would become a British colony; still it sounds the warning note, and hopes that it does not do so in vain.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th May 1912.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

851. The *Bengalee* is sorry to hear that the public are staying their hands since the announcement of the Government grant of Rs. 6,000 in connection with the Hailakandi famine. It has been brought to the notice of the paper that the way in which relief is being distributed out of the Government money leaves much room for improvement. Families which were given three or four rupees each

BENGALUR,  
21st May 1912.



about twenty days ago have had nothing since. The journal earnestly hopes the authorities will see that relief is properly distributed, and that the public will make it a point to supplement the Government grant.

# VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
21st May 1912.

852. The *Indian Empire* calls attention to the inhuman treatment to which Indians are subjected by their white masters in South Africa and Canada. The sympathy of officials, and moreover officials in India, has been enlisted. The attention of the Imperial Government and the people of the British Isles has been drawn to the position of Indians in British colonies, but unfortunately their sad condition has not much improved, although promises of amelioration have repeatedly been made.

BENGALKEE,  
21st May 1912.

853. In the course of an article in praise of Mr. Mukharji's book on the history of Indian shipping and maritime activity from the earliest times, the *Bengalee* writes:—"Not an Indian reader of this work but will see rising before him the vision of a greater India of the future of the near future, let us devoutly pray) carrying once again in her countless ships to near and distant lands the products of her exquisite art which the world still admires and loves to possess, and the gospel of her culture and creed in which the peoples of the earth have begun to take a renewed interest."

BENGALKEE,  
23rd May 1912.

854. In commenting on the letter of Sir George Birdwood in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* regarding Respect for labour in India. "Respect for labour in India," the *Bengalee* writes:—"What does distinguish India is the greatness of its past and the promise and potentiality of its present. It is because India can once more become great—greater far than most other countries, whether ancient or modern, that we are anxious to rebuild our life and reconstruct our society, not interfering with any of its essential features—for they are without a parallel in their sublimity—but changing the form and the outer framework to suit them to modern requirements."

J. S. WILSON,

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OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 25th May 1912.